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# VEGETABLE SITUATION



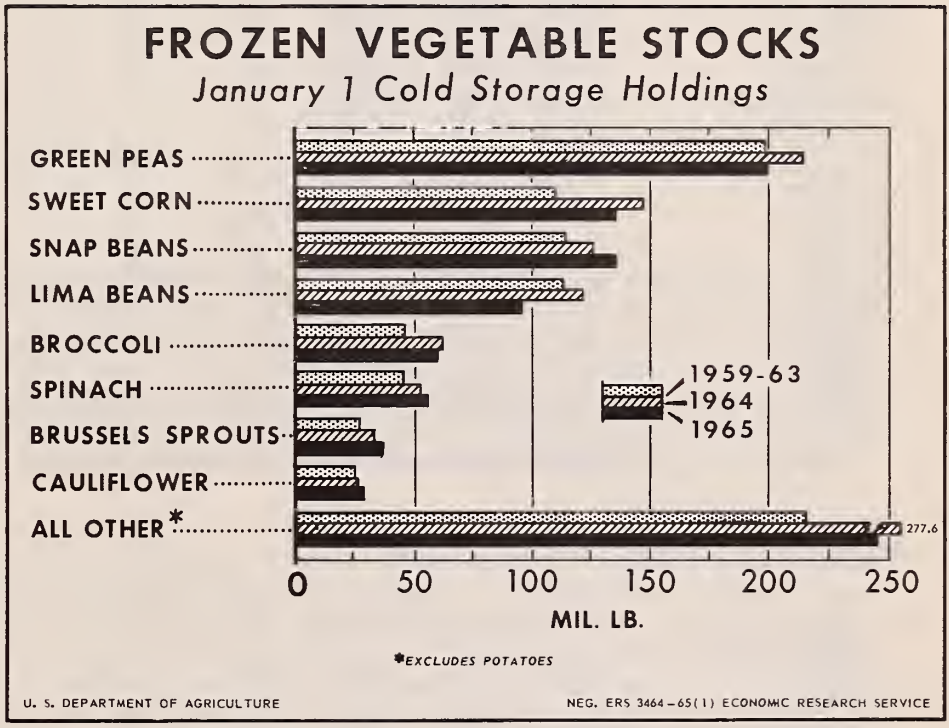
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Supplies of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, available for marketing into mid-1965 are the smallest in several years. January 1 cold storage holdings amounted to 992 million pounds, 7 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of snap beans, cauliflower, spinach, and Brussels sprouts were larger than in 1964. But stocks of all other major vegetables were smaller.

Despite the general decline in holdings, supplies of all items are adequate for trade needs. A continued high level of utilization is expected during the next 4 to 5 months, with prices averaging a little higher than a year earlier.



## IN THIS ISSUE

Market Outlook for Fresh and  
Processed Vegetables  
Potato consumption changes

Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1959-63 :	1964	Indi- cated : 1965	Average : 1959-63 :	1964	Indi- cated : 1965	Average : 1959-63 :	1964	Indi- cated : 1965
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
VEGETABLES									
WINTER									
Artichokes 1/	8,640	8,500	8,900	52	65	60	445	552	534
Beans, lima	400	300	250	24	26	25	9	.8	6
Beans, snap	18,420	17,600	17,000	32	33	33	588	581	561
Beets	2,040	1,700	1,700	92	95	95	189	162	162
Broccoli 1/	3,260	3,450	3,620	43	37	48	141	127	172
Cabbage 1/	44,030	42,500	42,100	152	160	166	6,703	6,807	7,008
Carrots 1/	41,160	39,100	38,500	139	153	144	5,733	5,968	5,555
Cauliflower 1/	2,670	2,400	2,100	62	58	64	166	138	134
Celery 1/	10,900	9,670	10,545	466	453	467	5,039	4,376	4,920
Corn, sweet	6,900	7,400	9,200	58	52	55	403	385	506
Cucumbers	1,440	1,500	2,400	63	80	70	94	120	168
Eggplant	690	600	700	143	175	165	98	105	116
Escarole	6,280	6,600	7,200	117	110	105	735	726	756
Kale 1/	1,880	1,400	1,200	67	60	60	127	84	72
Lettuce	65,540	67,900	78,700	160	182	164	10,463	12,356	12,870
Peppers,									
green 1/	5,180	5,600	6,300	111	115	105	576	644	662
Shallots	860	500	500	27	30	30	23	15	15
Spinach	9,370	8,300	7,800	57	59	67	538	489	526
Tomatoes	15,540	16,800	22,600	166	195	185	2,616	3,276	4,181
Total	245,200	241,820	261,315	141	153	149	34,686	36,919	38,924
SPRING									
Asparagus 1/ 2/	151,044	146,560	141,600	24	23	--	3,705	3,425	--
Cabbage 1/ 2/									
Early	12,800	11,650	11,450	132	146	--	1,692	1,700	--
Onions 1/									
Early	24,480	24,600	24,100	111	155	--	2,609	3,813	--
Late 2/	8,790	7,000	6,900	238	271	--	2,071	1,898	--
Watermelons									
Late 2/	76,180	69,700	76,800	123	137	--	9,306	9,551	--
Total Spring to date	273,294	259,510	260,850	71	79	--	19,383	20,387	--
Winter and Spring to date	518,494	501,330	522,165	104	114	--	54,069	57,306	--

1/ Includes processing.

2/ 1965 prospective acreage.

Vegetables -- Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.



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 T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 28, 1965

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### SUMMARY

Production of tender vegetables for fresh market will be relatively light the next 6 to 8 weeks. This year, like last, mid-January freezes in Florida heavily damaged snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, peppers and tomatoes. Prices for most of these items into late winter likely will average close to the high levels of a year earlier. Damage to hardier vegetables was less severe. Marketings of such major commodities as carrots, lettuce, cabbage and celery likely will be seasonally heavy in February-March, with overall supplies above a year earlier and prices lower.

Total supplies of both canned and frozen vegetables are moderately smaller than a year ago, although substantially above average. Holdings of canned lima beans, pumpkin and squash, sauerkraut, and green peas probably are below normal trade needs. But supplies of all other major canned and frozen vegetables are adequate to heavy. Consumer demand for processed vegetables likely will continue strong, and a high rate of use is expected. Prices for processed vegetables generally are running slightly above a year ago. Because of large supplies, however, markets for canned spinach, beets, and several tomato products are under pressure, with prices close to the low levels of a year earlier.

Potato supplies available into mid-spring are materially smaller than a year earlier. January 1 stocks were 98 million hundredweight, 16 percent smaller than in 1964, and the smallest for the date since 1958. Winter crop production, which furnishes only a small part of the total supply, is slightly above last year's small crop. Total supplies are light relative to trade needs,

and prices are record high. Markets are expected to remain strong into spring. Intentions reports indicate a substantial increase over last year in plantings of both early and late spring potato crops.

Sweetpotato production in 1964 was slightly smaller than a year earlier and substantially below the 1958-62 average. Marketing data indicate supplies available through spring are about the same as a year ago. Prices are expected to increase seasonally during the next several months, and average close to the high levels of last season.

Total supplies of dry edible beans this season are substantially below the heavy supply of last season. Production in 1964 was 14 percent smaller than a year earlier, more than offsetting a heavier carryover. Supplies of all major white beans are down materially. Among the important colored classes, supplies of red kidney beans are up slightly, but those of pintos and small reds are down considerably. Because of smaller supplies, domestic use of beans may be a little below last season, and exports likely will be much smaller despite brisk foreign demand. Prices to growers for the 1964 crop are likely to average materially above those for the 1963 crop.

Dry pea production in 1964 was about the same as a year earlier. But supplies available for the 1964-65 marketing season are substantially larger than the previous season because of heavier carryover stocks. Supplies exceed trade needs and markets are weak. Prices to growers for the 1964 crop likely will average well below those for the 1963 crop.

#### COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

##### Fresh Vegetable and Melon Output Down in 1964; Value Higher

Total 1964 production of commercial vegetables for fresh market was 171 million hundredweight, 2 percent smaller than in 1963 but slightly larger than the 1958-62 average. Smaller spring and summer output accounted for the decline from 1963. Production of many spring crops was down a little as cold weather prevailed in most areas. The spring lettuce crop was down sharply because of low yields. Production of most summer vegetables was smaller than a year earlier. Crops in the East and Midwest were hit by drought; regional production totals were down considerably. California's summer acreages of several vegetables--including lettuce, carrots, celery, and green peppers--were smaller, partly in response to low prices in recent years. Among the leading vegetables, total 1964 production of snap beans, cabbage, carrots, celery, sweet corn, and lettuce was smaller than a year earlier. Increased output of cucumbers and tomatoes was only partly offsetting.

Total value of 1964 fresh market vegetables was \$849 million, 6 percent more than in 1963. Prices for vegetables last year averaged 8 percent above a year earlier, and the highest in a decade. The smaller supplies, together



with a minimum of harvest overlap, probably were responsible for the favorable marketing situation. Prices for tomatoes were high all year; crop value was \$25 million above 1963. Celery crop value was up \$13 million; green peppers, \$7 million; and cucumbers, \$4 million. Marketing problems developed for only a few commodities. Lettuce prices were depressed during the spring and summer because of distorted harvest patterns. But prices were above year earlier levels for winter and fall lettuce crops; total value was up \$5 million. Value of the total onion crop was down \$14 million, mainly because early season output was much above a year ago, and prices were sharply lower.

Total melon production in 1964 amounted to 43 million hundredweight 8 percent smaller than in 1963. Due to less acreage and lower yields, production of spring and summer watermelons was below year-earlier levels, and crop value was up \$4.5 million. Total cash value for cantaloups was down \$4 million. Although spring crop prices were high, tonnage was small. And prices were below average for a large summer tonnage in California.

Supplies in Late Winter Likely  
to be Larger Than Year Earlier

Plantings of most winter vegetables were increased in 1965, and early prospects indicated total supplies would be moderately larger than in 1964, and substantially above average. As usual, however, a number of crops were damaged by freezing temperatures. Most of the tender vegetables, grown mainly in Florida during the winter, suffered heavy losses. Output of snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, escarole, and green peppers will be curtailed well into March. Although Florida's cabbage and celery crops also were damaged, fewer losses are likely. In addition, Texas and California output of hardy vegetables, including lettuce, cabbage, and celery likely will exceed year-ago levels the next 6 to 8 weeks.

During the next 3 to 4 months, supplies of domestically produced vegetables will be supplemented by imports, mostly from Mexico. Early season rains caused light damage in principal Mexican producing areas. Even so, the total supply of vegetables available for export to the United States probably will be considerably above last year because of more tomatoes and cucumbers. Although total tomato acreage is up only slightly, there was a major shift to high-yielding staked acreage. Cucumber acreage this year is up a third. Pepper, cantaloup, and watermelon supplies available in Mexico probably will be as large as a year ago. Although supplies available for export in other countries will be large, volume imported into the United States will be affected by U. S. production and prices.

Current prospects indicate further gains in general economic activity in 1965. With rising personal income, and population growth, the overall demand for fresh vegetables this winter is expected to continue strong. Prices for prospective light marketings of tender vegetables likely will be close to the high levels of a year earlier. Because of increased supplies of many hardy commodities, however, overall prices probably will average lower than last winter.

Prospects for Major  
Fresh Market Vegetables

Cabbage: Florida, Texas, and California furnish practically all of the February-April cabbage supply. Production in Florida this year is expected to be smaller than in 1964; acreage is down and lower yields are likely because of the freeze. Output in California also may be smaller because of less acreage. But tonnage in Texas is up materially from last year, as both acreage and yields are above 1964 levels.

Despite some curtailment of Florida harvests, total marketings of cabbage during the last half of January were running above the low volume of a year earlier. Prices f.o.b. south Texas shipping points averaged \$1.36 per 1-3/4 bushel crate during the week ended January 23, 1965, compared to a high \$2.32 for the same week in 1964. Seasonally increasing supplies are likely the next 6 to 8 weeks. Prices probably will continue below year-earlier levels.

Carrots: Winter carrot production is expected to be moderately smaller than last year, and slightly below average. Tonnage in Texas, which typically accounts for 70 percent of the total winter output, is down 18 percent because of slightly less acreage and prospects for much lower yields. Tonnage in California is expected to be sharply above last year's small crop; both acreage and yields are up.

Part of the reduction in supply from a year earlier resulted from a lighter early season harvest; crops were delayed by hot weather. By mid-January, however, Texas marketings were heavy and prices were under pressure. F.o.b. prices at south Texas shipping points averaged \$2.34 per sack of 48-1 pound film bags during the week ended January 23, versus \$2.52 per sack a year earlier. With movement from all winter crop areas expected to be at peak levels during February and March, prices probably will average close to the low levels of last winter.

Celery: Supplies of celery for marketing this winter probably will be well above the small supply of a year ago, although below the 1959-63 average. Estimated tonnage in California is 27 percent above the small, weather-damaged 1964 crop; both acreage and yields are higher. Florida's prospective very large crop suffered some damage. Although harvest volume was temporarily reduced, overall damage apparently was not severe.

Marketings of celery in late January were running heavier than a year earlier, and f.o.b. prices were substantially below the high levels of last winter. Barring further weather damage, a seasonal increase in supply is likely during the February-March period. This year as last, however, marketings of Florida celery will be regulated under a State marketing order.

Lettuce: Winter lettuce supplies probably will be moderately larger than last winter, and sharply above average. Expected production in the Yuma, Ariz., area is a little below the large volume of last year. But output in California, the dominant winter supply source, is up slightly, and a sharp increase is likely in Texas.



Because of larger supplies available, lettuce prices during the early weeks of winter were much below the very high prices of a year earlier. Shipments likely will remain at high levels the next 4 to 5 weeks. Harvest in the California Imperial Valley is expected to continue in heavy volume into early March. In addition, supplies from other winter crop areas will be at seasonal peaks.

Onions: Supplies of onions this winter are slightly above a year ago. The 1964 late summer crop, a portion of which was stored for later marketing, was 6 percent smaller than in 1963. But even though losses through December were about the same as a year earlier, fewer onions were sold because of more competition with preceding crops. With sales down, remaining supplies on January 1, 1965, totaled 4.9 million hundredweight, 2 percent larger than a year earlier but 4 percent less than the 1959-63 average. All of the increase over 1964 was in the West, where holdings were up materially. Stocks in Eastern and Central states were a little below a year ago and average.

Although smaller than average, supplies appear adequate for market needs. Prices have been running moderately below the high levels of last season. Since supplies are up a little, prices the next 3 to 4 weeks likely will continue below those of a year ago. Market patterns during March will be strongly influenced by prospective timing of early spring crop harvest in south Texas.

Early reports suggest movement from Texas may be later this year than last as planting in most areas was delayed by lack of sufficient water. Late fall rains contributed to good winter growth, however. Acreage in the Rio Grande Valley, which usually ships in important volume by the last half of March, is slightly larger than last year and materially above average. Acreages in the Coastal Bend, Laredo, and Winter Garden areas are slightly to moderately smaller than in 1964.

Foreign trade in onions has been limited so far this winter. Imports into the United States of Mexican onions are materially below a year ago, partly as a result of weather damage to the Mexican crop. Lower U. S. price levels probably contributed to the decline. Prices for onions in Western Europe in late January were substantially above a year earlier, which may result in a stronger demand for U. S. onions. However, no particularly large export movement is anticipated.

Growers reported intentions to reduce acreage of onions for late spring harvest 1 percent below 1964. Fewer plantings in Texas and Georgia would more than offset an increase in Arizona. Acreage in California would be unchanged.

Tomatoes: Florida's plantings of tomatoes for winter harvest this year were much larger than a year ago. But like in 1964, a mid-January freeze caused heavy damage. Acreage intended for "mature-green" harvest was damaged most, but "vine-ripe" fields also were frosted. Despite extensive losses, acreage still available for February-March harvest is moderately above a year ago. Since supplies the next 6 to 8 weeks probably will be at least moderately larger than last winter, prices likely will continue well below the high levels of 1964.

Domestic supplies of tomatoes are always supplemented to some extent by imports from Mexico, usually beginning in December and reaching a peak in late March. Mexican supplies available for export this year are reported to be up sharply from a year ago because of an increase in acreage of staked tomatoes. However, the probable lower U. S. prices is expected to discourage any significant increase in imports from Mexico.

#### VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

##### Output of Most Processing Crops Down in 1964

The 1964 production of nearly all vegetables for commercial processing was smaller than a year earlier. Despite increased acreages of crops for freezing, lower yields resulted in slightly smaller output of all commodities except sweet corn. Favorable late season weather in the Northwest boosted sweet corn yields. Among canning crops, only tomatoes showed an increase over year-earlier levels. Tomato acreage was expanded moderately, yield was record high, and output was up 12 percent. But snap bean production was off 1 percent; spinach, 6 percent; and canning asparagus, 8 percent. After several seasons of heavy canned supplies and low prices, canning acreages of sweet corn, lima beans, and beets were cut substantially in 1964. And with yields low, output of each was down sharply. Tonnage of cabbage used for kraut was 24 percent smaller than in 1963, in part because much higher prices restricted packers' purchases on the open-market. Production of both cucumbers for pickles and green peas for canning was down a tenth, primarily because of lower yields. As usual, California was the leading producer of processing vegetables with 41 percent of the total U. S. tonnage. Wisconsin was second with 8 percent, and Illinois, Minnesota, and New York each furnished about 5 percent.

Beginning in 1964, processing vegetable prices are the per unit value at the processing plant door. The prices are not strictly comparable to those in earlier years, which referred to the average price received by growers at the receiving point. On the new basis, the value of all vegetables harvested for processing in 1964 totaled \$345 million.

#### CANNED VEGETABLES

##### 1964 Pack Moderately Smaller than in 1963

The total 1964 canned pack of vegetables probably was moderately smaller than that in 1963, with reductions in all commodities except the tomato items. The pack of tomato juice was up slightly, and packs of peeled tomatoes and the concentrate products--catsup, paste, sauce, and puree--probably were up substantially. But 1964 packs of snap beans and pumpkin and squash were down moderately from 1963, and those of sweet corn, green peas, cucumber pickles, spinach, and asparagus were off materially. Packs of lima beans and kraut were more than a fourth smaller than a year earlier.



Total carryover into the current season also was smaller than a year earlier. Thus, total canned vegetable supplies for the 1964-65 season were about 4 percent smaller than the large supply available last season, although moderately larger than the recent 5-year average.

Remaining Supplies Smaller  
Than a Year Ago

Despite a slower movement so far this season, total canned vegetable supplies for marketing into midyear appear to be moderately below a year ago. Remaining stocks of sweet corn, snap beans, and cucumber pickles are much below the record supplies of last year, but above the 1959-63 average. Stocks of lima beans, pumpkin and squash, and sauerkraut are down sharply, and those of green peas, materially; the supply of each probably is below normal trade needs. In contrast, stocks of tomatoes, and all tomato products are the same to a little above the high levels of 1964, and supplies of spinach are larger.

Market demand for canned vegetables has been steady, and with overall supplies smaller, prices have averaged higher than last season. Prices were sharply higher for sweet corn, kraut, and lima beans, and slightly higher for snap beans and green peas. Prices for tomatoes and tomato juice ran a little below the moderate levels of a year earlier. Markets for catsup and other tomato concentrate products are under pressure from large supplies in California, and prices are staying close to the depressed levels of last season. Markets for spinach and beets also are weak because of heavy supplies.

During the next 5 to 6 months, canned vegetable use is expected to continue heavy. Few significant price changes are likely until new-crop prospects develop. Carryovers into the 1965 packing season generally are expected to be well below the high levels of the last few years.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Supplies Moderately Smaller  
Than a Year Ago

The carryover of frozen vegetables at the beginning of this season, about mid-1964, was moderately smaller than a year earlier. And total pack in 1964 probably also was smaller. The green pea pack was 336 million pounds, 3 percent smaller than in 1963. The spring pack of spinach was a shade smaller than the record of a year earlier, and the pack of cut corn was down 4 percent. Partial pack data and estimated tonnage for freezing indicate 1964 packs of lima beans and snap beans were about the same as in 1963. Frozen pack of asparagus was up slightly.

Remaining supplies of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, are moderately smaller than a year ago. Cold storage holdings on January 1 amounted to 992 million pounds compared to 1,061 million last year. Stocks of snap beans, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, and spinach are up moderately. Holdings of mixed vegetables are about the same as a year earlier, while those of broccoli



are down slightly. The remaining supply of every other item is moderately to sharply smaller than a year ago. While supplies of all frozen items are adequate for trade needs, only broccoli and spinach supplies appear to be heavy.

The overall rate of disappearance of frozen vegetables so far this season has been running close to a year earlier, with prices for most items the same or slightly higher. Sweet corn and lima bean prices are much above the depressed levels of recent years. Market demand for frozen vegetables is expected to continue strong in 1965. Movement during the first half of 1965 likely will be the same or larger than in the same period last year. Aggregate prices probably will average a little higher.

#### Acreage-Marketing Guides for Vegetables for Processing

Most of the 1965 acreages of vegetables for processing will be contracted during the next few months. To assist growers and processors in evaluating supply and acreage needs, USDA issues acreage-marketing guides for vegetables for commercial processing. The guides provide marketing information for the major processing commodities, and suggest acreages needed to obtain adequate supplies. Guides for 1965 crops will be announced in February. Free copies may be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington, D. C. 20250.

#### POTATOES

#### Review of 1964 Production and Price

Potato production in 1964 totaled 242.9 million hundredweight, 11 percent smaller than in 1963, and the smallest since 1957. Output of all seasonal crops was down from a year earlier. Combined production of winter, spring, and early summer potatoes was off 13 percent because of less acreage and lower yields. After several years of depressed prices, plantings of these seasonal crops were reduced in most States, with substantial acreage cuts in such leading producers as California, North Carolina, Virginia, and Arizona. Then, excessive rainfall caused losses in Florida, while dry weather damaged crops in the Eastern and Central states.

Growers increased acreage for late summer and fall harvest. But drought remained a problem in the East and Midwest, reducing output in many States. Maine was a major exception, with yields high and production up moderately. A much smaller crop in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota--due to spring floods and summer drought--accounted for the substantial drop in Midwestern production. Potato output in the West was off materially as cold spring weather delayed plantings, and fall frosts were earlier than usual. Late summer production was slightly smaller than in 1963; fall crop tonnage was down 11 percent.

The 1964 calendar year opened with supplies burdensome and prices low. Beginning in late February, however, the market improved as storage supplies moved at a near-record rate. Diversion to livestock feed and starch was heavy, and large quantities moved to tablestock and processing food outlets. Dwindling storage supplies, coupled with prospects for a record-small late spring crop, boosted prices sharply. By June, prices to growers were the highest in nearly a decade. With summer and fall supplies down substantially, and processors actively seeking adequate supplies, markets continued extremely strong through the summer and fall. Prices to growers in recent months have been record high. Value of the 1964 crop is expected to total nearly \$800 million, the most ever.

### Potato Supply Tight

Total supplies of potatoes for marketing into mid-spring are much below a year earlier. Production for winter harvest is estimated at 3.7 million hundredweight, 1 percent larger than in 1964, but 8 percent below the recent 5-year average. Growers have reported intentions to increase acreage for early spring harvest by 13 percent, and average yields on such an acreage would result in a production substantially larger than in 1964. And January 1 holdings of frozen French fries were slightly above a year earlier. However, storage stocks of fall crop potatoes, which will provide most of the marketings the next few months, are down materially from a year ago.

Stocks of potatoes on January 1, 1965, totaled 98.0 million hundredweight, 16 percent smaller than a year earlier, and the smallest for the date since 1958. Although storage holdings were below year-earlier levels in all regions, most of the decline occurred in the Midwest and West. Stocks in the 8 Eastern States, at 41.7 million hundredweight, were 2 percent smaller than

Table 2 --Potatoes: January 1 total stocks, 26 fall States,  
by areas, United States

Year	8 Eastern States	9 Central States	9 Western States	Total 26 States 1/
	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>
1959-63 average	42.3	24.7	43.8	110.8
1959	42.8	22.6	42.4	107.9
1960	38.4	22.5	38.5	99.4
1961	41.4	25.1	38.5	105.0
1962	43.7	27.6	52.8	124.1
1963	45.2	25.9	46.7	117.8
1964	42.5	25.1	48.7	116.4
1965	41.7	18.3	37.9	98.0

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.



last year. There were slightly more potatoes in Maine and Vermont, and materially more on Long Island, but all other Eastern States had less. January 1 storage holdings this year in the 9 Central States were 27 percent smaller than last year, with most of the decline in the Red River Valley. All 9 Western States had fewer potatoes than a year earlier, and area stocks totaled 22 percent smaller than in 1964.

Potato supplies have been below normal trade needs since the spring of 1964, with prices at very high levels. The price to growers in December 1964 was \$3.40 per hundredweight, more than double the low price of a year earlier, and record high for the month. Since supplies will be relatively light into mid-spring, the market is expected to remain exceptionally strong.

Prices for potatoes after mid-spring will depend primarily on the size of the late spring crop. Growers of this crop have reported intentions to plant 18 percent more acres than in 1964. With average yields on such an acreage, output of late spring potatoes would be sharply above the small 1964 tonnage, and slightly above the 1959-63 average. However, quantities of potatoes still available from storage also affect late spring markets, particularly during the first portion of the season. Relatively light storage supplies are in prospect this spring. Overall movement of potatoes to fresh market and food processing outlets appears to be close to that of last season, and movement to chippers is heavier. Because of much less use for starch and livestock feed, however, total disappearance so far this season is running materially below a year ago. Movement of storage stocks probably will continue below year earlier levels. Nevertheless, with current stocks much smaller, supplies for spring marketing likely will be materially below last year.

### Foreign Trade

In most years, the United States exports only small quantities of potatoes during the winter months, with most exports going to Canada. This trade will be very small this year because of tight U. S. supplies. Fairly large quantities of new crop potatoes move to Canada every year during the spring and early summer. With early reports suggesting a larger 1965 spring output, exports likely will exceed the low volume of a year earlier.

### 1965 Acreage-Marketing Guides

Each year the USDA publishes acreage-marketing guides for the various seasonal potato crops. The guides are designed to aid potato growers in developing their production and marketing plans. Booklets containing marketing information and specific guides for each State for 1965 summer and fall crop potatoes will be published in early March. Free copies can be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington, D. C. 20250.



## SWEETPOTATOES

1964 Acreage and  
Production Down

The downward trend in acreage and production of sweetpotatoes continued in 1964. Total planted acreage was 9 percent smaller than in 1963 and 19 percent below the 1958-62 average. Texas and Georgia had the same acreage as in 1963, and plantings were increased slightly in California. But all other leading States reported reductions. Acreage in North Carolina was down 5 percent; New Jersey, 8 percent; Virginia, 2 percent. Louisiana, the most important sweetpotato-producing State, reduced acreage 15 percent.

Despite much less acreage, output in Louisiana was up slightly from 1963 because of higher yields. Better growing conditions also resulted in larger crops in Texas and Virginia. Production in Georgia and Maryland was the same as in 1963. All other States had less, and total U. S. production was 15.3 million hundredweight, 3 percent below the previous year, and 12 percent smaller than the 1958-62 average.

Market Strong;  
Prices High

Because of smaller total output and a more even distribution of sales through the fall, markets for sweetpotatoes have been stronger this season than last, with prices substantially higher. The market likely will remain strong into spring. Production data, together with information on marketings since the beginning of the season, suggest remaining supplies are close to the low levels of last year. Combined production in States which furnish the bulk of sweetpotatoes for marketing during the last half of the season--Louisiana, New Jersey, Georgia, North Carolina, Texas, and California--was 5 percent below 1963. But movement so far this season has been under year-earlier levels. With remaining supplies near those of last season and trade requirements unchanged from last year, prices during the next several months are likely to average close to the high levels of last season.

## DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Bean Supplies Smaller  
Than Previous Season

Total supplies of dry edible beans available for marketing during the 1964-65 season were substantially below those of the previous season. Production in 1964, at 17.8 million 100-pound bags, was 13.6 percent smaller than the record output in 1963, and the smallest since 1957. The decline in production more than offset the heavier carryover stocks. Supplies of both white and colored classes were down materially. Although carryovers of both were larger than a year earlier, production of white classes, at 8.8 million hundredweight, was 17 percent below 1963, while output of colored beans as a group was 6.7 million hundredweight, down 8 percent.

Table 3.--Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes, average 1958-62 and annual 1960-64

Class	Average 1958-62	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
White:						
Pea, navy	6,087	5,845	6,755	6,725	7,609	6,465
Great Northern	1,802	1,572	1,678	1,469	2,253	1,711
Small white <u>3/</u>	668	618	438	542	608	516
White marrow	43	38	79	19	22	26
White kidney	6	--	--	--	--	--
Yelloweye	87	83	71	79	88	40
Total, white	8,693	8,156	9,021	8,834	10,580	8,758
Colored:						
Pink	364	314	457	323	332	349
Pinto	4,683	4,475	5,592	4,062	4,553	3,781
Red Kidney	1,395	1,474	1,555	1,579	1,691	1,765
Small red	798	733	360	534	427	372
Cranberry	124	124	116	82	104	88
Black turtle soup	164	144	220	286	103	308
Total, colored	7,528	7,264	8,300	6,866	7,210	6,663
Lima:						
Large	898	756	774	950	781	678
Baby	442	467	454	521	540	275
Total, lima	1,340	1,223	1,228	1,471	1,321	953
Other:						
Blackeye	789	570	966	648	770	787
Garbanzo	56	86	5	34	55	42
Other	600	618	767	746	676	606
Total, other	1,445	1,274	1,738	1,428	1,501	1,435
United States	19,006	17,917	20,287	18,599	20,612	17,809

1/ Preliminary2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.3/ Include flat small white.

Supplies of both pea and Great Northern beans, the most important of the white classes, were substantially smaller than last season. Pea bean stocks at the beginning of the current season were relatively large. But 1964 production, at 6.5 million bags, was down 15 percent from 1963. Although dry bean acreage in Michigan, where practically all of the pea bean crop is grown, was up 4 percent, wet weather at harvesttime reduced yields materially. Carryover stocks of Great Northerns were above the low level of a year earlier, but fewer acres together with lower yields caused a sharp reduction in output. Supplies of small white beans also were substantially smaller than last season because of a smaller crop.

Among the important colored classes, pinto bean supplies were down materially as less production more than offset heavier carryover stocks. Red kidney beans were the only major class to have a supply larger than last season, as a slightly larger production more than offset a smaller carryin. Both large and baby lima bean supplies were down from the previous year. The crop of large limas was down 13 percent; baby lima production was off nearly 50 percent.

Smaller Disappearance Likely;  
Prices High

Because of smaller supplies available this season, movement to domestic and foreign outlets is expected to be less than last season. Domestic use of dry beans probably will be down slightly. U. S. exports may be down considerably from the record volume of last season despite a strong foreign demand caused by smaller crops in other countries. Brazil, the world's leading producer, had a crop 18 percent smaller than in 1963. Output also was much smaller in France, Spain, and Japan--all major importers. U. S. exports so far this season have been sharply below the high level of a year earlier, although still considerably above average.

With supplies down and demand active, the market for beans has been strong and prices high. Prices to growers in January 1965 averaged \$8.20 per hundredweight compared to \$7.10 a year earlier. Since remaining supplies probably are smaller than a year ago, prices into mid-1963 probably will continue materially higher.

1964 Crop Price  
Supports

The national average support price for 1964-crop dry edible beans is \$6.32 per hundredweight for U. S. No. 1 beans, cleaned and bagged, the same as for 1963-crop beans. Support rates for each of the classes supported also are the same as those for the 1963 crop. Beans will be supported through loans and purchases, which could be applied for from harvest through January 1965. Loans will mature on April 30, 1965.



## DRY FIELD PEAS

Supply Considerably Larger  
Than in 1963-64 Season

Dry pea production in 1964 was 4.7 million hundredweight, about the same as a year earlier. Because of much heavier carryover stocks, however, peas available for distribution during the 1964-65 marketing season are materially larger than the previous season. Farmers planted about 322,000 acres in 1964, off about 5 percent from the year before. But acreage losses were less than a year earlier, and excellent growing conditions contributed to better yields. Yield per acre in 1964 was 1,548 pounds, up moderately from that in 1963, and the highest of record. Production of Alaska peas, including other smooth green kinds, was up 1 percent. Output of Canada peas, together with other smooth white and yellow kinds, increased 19 percent. Offsetting these gains was a 22 percent cutback in production of wrinkled peas for seed.

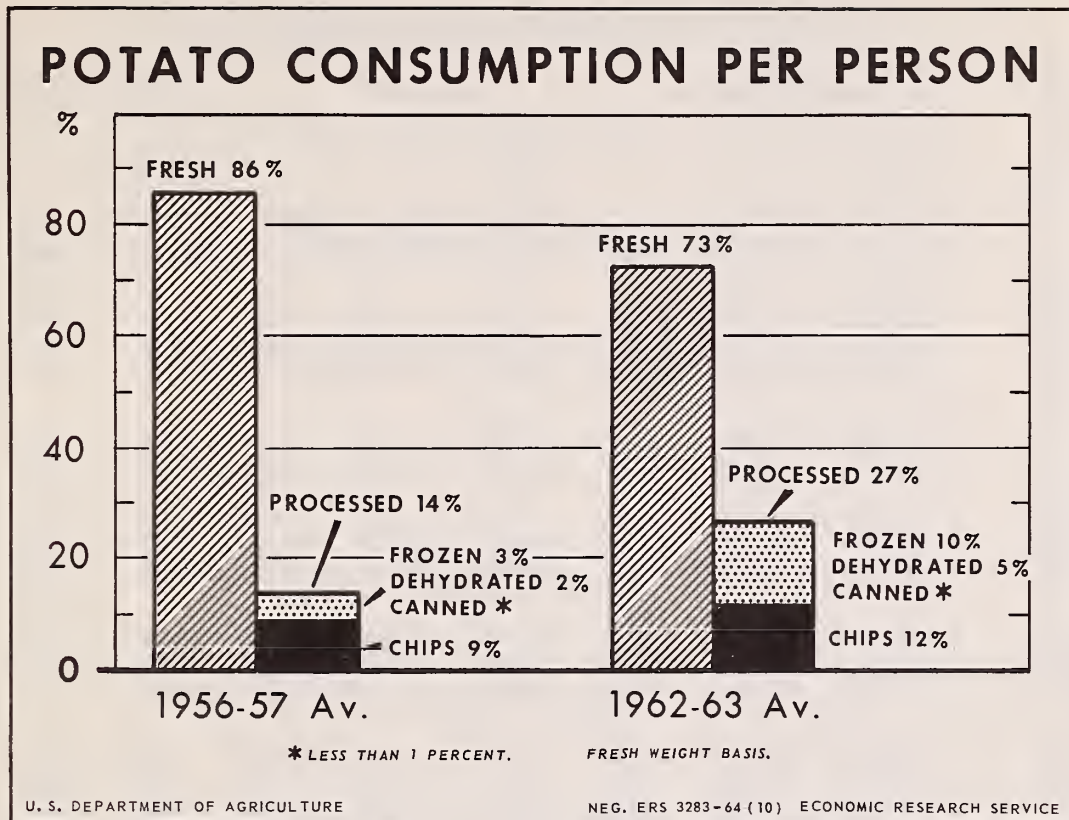
Prices Low

Under the pressure of heavy supplies, prices for peas have been slipping since early in 1963. Prices so far this marketing year have been sharply below year-earlier levels, and the lowest since 1957. Prices to growers averaged \$3.20 per hundredweight during November-December 1964 compared with \$4.28 a year earlier.

High Level of Use Probable

With supplies heavy, some increases in both domestic utilization and exports are anticipated. Production in Western Europe apparently was higher than a year earlier. Both the Netherlands and Morocco, large suppliers of the European market, had bigger crops than in 1963. But output in these countries, and in most other European countries, still was sharply below average. Export demand for U. S. peas has been better than a year earlier. Exports early in the current season have been heavy, and for the season may total above those of last season. Despite the probable increase in total distribution, however, heavy supplies likely will result in continued market pressures.

:	:
:	:
:	The <u>Vegetable Situation</u> is published in
:	January, April, July, and October.
:	:
:	:
:	The next issue is scheduled for release
:	May 3, 1965.
:	:
:	:



Total per capita consumption of potatoes has changed little during the past decade, usually amounting to between 105 and 110 pounds each year. There has been a marked shift in the form in which potatoes are used, however. Although fresh consumption is still most important, processed potato food products have gained a significant share of the total market. Since the mid-1950's, total per person use of potato chips, and the frozen, dehydrated, and canned potato products has more than doubled, and these items now account for over a fourth of all potatoes consumed.

Processed potato products, other than chips, compete directly with fresh potatoes; both types are eaten mainly as servings at meals. Despite sharp gains in popularity of the processed items, per person use of potatoes as a meal component apparently has declined moderately during the last 10 to 15 years. In contrast, consumption of chips, primarily a snack food, has increased steadily.

Table 4.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production, and season average price per hundredweight received by farmers for principal crops, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per hundredweight		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62			1958-62			1958-62		
	Acre	Acre	Acre	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Artichokes <sup>2/</sup>	8,920	8,000	8,500	415	480	552	9.33	9.85	10.05
Asparagus	43,940	36,350	35,500	1,184	1,044	921	14.22	16.36	15.30
Beans, lima	16,150	15,500	14,450	395	403	360	8.76	8.63	9.92
Beans, snap	120,290	112,040	112,340	4,419	4,226	4,094	8.77	9.51	9.93
Beets	3,950	3,400	3,340	479	424	414	3.85	4.46	4.63
Broccoli <sup>2/</sup>	40,470	41,450	38,250	2,208	2,448	2,354	7.96	7.87	7.99
Brussels sprouts <sup>2/</sup>	5,560	6,200	6,200	668	681	730	9.07	10.01	10.79
Cabbage <sup>3/</sup>	113,880	108,385	109,730	19,229	19,233	18,983	2.45	2.63	2.71
Cantaloups <sup>4/</sup>	127,720	125,050	127,150	12,869	13,671	12,839	4.38	4.95	4.97
Carrots <sup>2/</sup>	80,930	90,520	79,615	16,511	17,970	16,370	3.47	2.92	3.41
Cauliflower <sup>2/</sup>	28,920	27,880	26,610	2,581	2,575	2,552	6.62	7.57	7.89
Celery <sup>2/</sup>	34,230	31,450	30,960	14,828	14,403	14,073	3.77	3.55	4.55
Corn, sweet	207,420	210,690	201,640	13,054	13,522	12,507	3.78	3.93	4.44
Cucumbers	52,860	55,320	56,290	4,380	4,878	5,043	5.26	5.08	5.83
Eggplant	4,480	4,100	3,900	503	513	514	5.53	5.27	6.35
Escarole	7,580	8,550	8,550	950	1,065	1,041	5.19	5.01	6.35
Garlic <sup>2/</sup>	3,560	4,100	4,400	304	410	484	9.58	9.06	8.30
Honey dews	9,760	8,150	9,800	1,295	1,299	1,347	5.09	5.81	5.39
Kale <sup>2/</sup>	2,000	1,600	1,400	140	80	84	5.50	6.29	6.20
Lettuce	217,580	215,600	212,700	36,791	39,188	38,624	3.93	4.22	4.40
Onions <sup>2/</sup>	101,850	94,950	98,460	25,048	25,771	25,752	2.94	3.37	2.89
Peas, green	6,800	4,750	4,550	247	183	206	9.52	10.78	10.09
Peppers, green <sup>2/</sup>	44,990	45,510	44,760	3,523	4,058	3,994	8.42	7.66	9.64
Shallots	2,020	900	900	54	26	26	5.96	10.08	9.38
Spinach	25,310	20,870	20,580	1,457	1,221	1,206	6.65	7.25	7.42
Tomatoes	179,070	159,510	159,890	19,843	20,134	20,434	7.42	7.58	8.68
Watermelons	337,380	308,360	305,050	30,027	31,260	28,365	1.40	1.39	1.64
Total	1,827,620	1,749,185	1,725,515	213,402	221,166	213,869			

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes some quantities used for processing.

<sup>3/</sup> Price computed from value and production less not marketed.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes Casabas, Persians, and other muskmelons.



Table 5. --Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 41 cities, indicated periods 1963, 1964 and 1965  
(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	Nov. 15, 1963-Dec. 12, 1963			Dec. 13, 1963-Jan. 9, 1964			Nov. 13, 1964-Dec. 10, 1964			Dec. 11, 1964-Jan. 7, 1965		
	Domestic sources	Im-ports	Total	Domestic sources	Im-ports	Total	Domestic sources	Im-ports	Total	Domestic sources	Im-ports	Total
	1/			1/			1/			1/		
Beans, lima, snap and fava	640	36	676	513	74	587	700	37	737	607	95	702
Beets	71	--	71	27	--	27	52	--	52	33	--	33
Broccoli	270	--	270	229	--	229	268	--	268	256	--	256
Cabbage	2,465	--	2,465	2,468	--	2,468	2,530	--	2,530	2,483	--	2,483
Cantaloups and other melons 2/	106	108	214	3	86	89	105	190	295	4	80	84
Carrots	1,238	144	1,382	1,267	80	1,347	1,296	167	1,463	1,263	53	1,316
Cauliflower	879	--	879	561	--	561	886	--	886	652	--	652
Celery	2,327	--	2,327	2,072	--	2,072	2,290	--	2,290	2,102	--	2,102
Corn	485	--	485	230	--	230	568	--	568	332	--	332
Cucumbers	659	21	680	374	142	516	929	12	941	585	88	673
Eggplant	156	1	157	140	9	149	201	6	207	147	27	174
Escarole and endive	278	6	284	290	4	294	297	4	301	264	3	267
Lettuce and romaine	6,255	3	6,258	5,258	--	5,258	6,176	--	6,176	6,030	--	6,030
Onions 3/	2,307	72	2,379	2,164	117	2,281	2,568	17	2,585	2,165	39	2,204
Peas, green	24	--	24	24	31	55	6	--	6	3	20	23
Peppers	928	13	941	676	54	730	1,055	24	1,079	790	78	868
Spinach	345	--	345	265	--	265	301	--	301	240	--	240
Squash	564	--	564	417	14	431	592	--	592	422	13	435
Tomatoes	2,241	112	2,353	1,714	305	2,019	2,706	54	2,760	2,202	277	2,479
Turnips and rutabagas	226	204	430	212	178	390	228	220	448	163	184	347
Watermelons	18	16	34	3	6	9	4	--	4	1	--	1
Other vegetables (including mixed)	983	--	983	1,316	--	1,316	1,075	--	1,075	1,446	--	1,446
Total	23,465	736	24,201	20,223	1,100	21,323	24,833	731	25,564	22,190	957	23,147
Potatoes	12,188	10	12,198	11,959	6	11,965	12,786	118	12,904	11,053	281	11,334
Sweetpotatoes	1,565	--	1,565	1,294	--	1,294	1,542	--	1,542	1,249	--	1,249
Grand total	37,218	746	37,964	33,476	1,106	34,582	39,161	849	40,010	34,492	1,238	35,730

1/ Rail, truck, boat and air combined. Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest completeness obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

2/ Except watermelons.

3/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Seattle, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, Tacoma, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Market News: Weekly reports, AMS, USDA.

Table 6. --Vegetables, fresh: Representative wholesale prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1963, 1964, and 1965

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1963-64			1964-65		
			Nov. 12	Dec. 17	Jan. 14	Nov. 10	Dec. 15	Jan. 12
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>								
Beans, snap, green, Harvesters	Florida	Bu. hamper	6.00	4.40	6.75	5.40	4.75	5.00
Broccoli, bunched	California	14's small crt.	3.00	4.25	3.25	3.25	4.00	4.50
Cabbage, domestic round type	Florida	1-3/4 bu. crt.	--	2.40	3.10	--	3.90	2.25
Cabbage, Danish type	New York	50-lb. sack	--	1.25	1.50	--	2.00	1.90
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag, crt.	5.00	6.10	4.75	5.50	5.15	5.15
Celery, Pascal	Florida	2-4 doz. 16 in. crt.	--	3.25	3.75	4.10	3.35	3.25
Celery, Pascal	California	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	3.75	5.00	5.75	5.00	4.65	5.25
Corn, sweet, yellow	Florida	5 doz. crt.	3.75	4.90	4.65	4.90	3.65	4.25
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.25	6.25	10.50	9.00	5.25	8.50
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. ctn.	--	4.80	6.40	--	5.00	3.40
Onions, yellow, medium	New York	50 lb. sack	2.00	2.15	2.20	2.00	1.90	1.90
Peppers, green, California Wonder	Florida	Bu. bskt.	--	5.25	4.90	--	3.25	3.75
Spinach, Savoy type	Texas	Bu. bskt.	--	2.00	2.00	--	2.25	2.15
<u>Chicago</u>								
Beans, snap, green, Harvesters	Florida	Bu. hamper	5.75	5.00	6.25	5.25	4.75	5.50
Broccoli	California	14's 1/2 crt.	2.75	3.25	3.00	2.85	3.00	3.00
Cabbage, domestic round type	Texas	1-3/4 bu. crt.	--	2.25	3.00	2.75	3.25	2.40
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag crt.	5.00	4.75	4.35	--	5.25	--
Cauliflower	California	Film wrapped 12's ctn.	2.75	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.65	3.50
Celery, Pascal type	California	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	3.50	4.35	5.00	4.65	3.65	4.75
Corn, sweet, yellow	Florida	5 doz. crt.	4.85	4.50	4.50	4.25	3.10	4.25
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.00	5.75	8.50	6.75	3.50	8.25
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. heads, ctn.	--	4.50	6.10	--	4.85	2.85
Onions, yellow, large	Idaho	50 lb. sack	3.15	2.85	2.95	2.75	3.15	3.25
Onions, yellow, medium	Midwestern	50 lb. sack	2.00	2.00	1.95	2.15	2.10	1.90
Peppers, green, California Wonder type, large	Florida	Bu. bskt.	--	6.00	4.75	--	3.50	4.25
Tomatoes, greenhouse	Midwestern	8 lb. bskt.	2.60	2.35	2.15	2.15	2.00	1.85

Weekly summary of terminal market prices, AMS, USDA, Market News Report.

Table 7.--Vegetables, fresh: Average prices received by farmers per hundredweight, United States, indicated periods, 1963 and 1964

Commodity	Average first half of month					
	1963			1964		
	November	December		October	November	December
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Beans, snap	10.50	11.50		10.20	11.90	13.20
Broccoli	9.00	10.30		10.00	9.70	10.50
Cabbage	1.90	1.60		3.05	3.00	2.80
Cantaloups	3.45	--		4.45	4.65	--
Carrots	3.80	3.90		4.35	3.60	3.70
Cauliflower	7.40	10.50		8.50	8.20	10.40
Celery	3.35	3.25		3.85	4.35	3.40
Corn, sweet	4.30	4.95		3.85	6.50	4.95
Cucumbers	3.70	6.30		7.40	7.10	4.80
Lettuce	6.70	4.90		4.25	5.30	5.30
Onions	3.15	3.25		2.95	3.10	2.85
Peppers, green	7.40	11.50		6.40	11.40	9.00
Spinach	6.90	9.40		8.20	8.40	10.20
Tomatoes	13.70	11.20		6.10	12.70	8.90

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 8.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, average 1935-39, average 1947-49, and 1950 to date 1/

(1910-14 = 100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	227	272	285	276
1953	267	273	254	252	251	285	246	209	191	206	226	241	242
1954	254	239	236	265	255	204	222	192	176	202	240	223	226
1955	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	244
1958	310	356	401	342	280	218	196	169	186	210	244	227	262
1959	285	288	281	283	261	219	228	212	242	261	270	292	260
1960	300	289	264	272	276	230	244	199	192	211	227	232	245
1961	222	221	227	291	259	284	254	205	207	205	243	227	237
1962	292	319	388	338	330	259	233	202	204	214	234	267	273
1963	325	288	247	255	241	277	271	205	197	221	293	297	260
1964 <u>2/</u>	306	335	337	260	268	277	272	240	241	247	315	286	282

1/ In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to January 1954, the following have been added: Broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.2/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.



Table 9.--Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton received by farmers, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and 1964

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average : 1958-62 :	1963 :	1964 :	Average : 1958-62 :	1963 :	1964 :	Average : 1958-62 :	1963 :	1964 :
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus	109,720	108,650	111,060	123,860	135,550	125,200	220.00	263.00	238.00
Beans, lima 1/	88,840	71,650	75,610	99,750	84,850	78,340	142.70	148.40	180.60
Beans, snap	172,080	193,920	215,300	413,100	473,970	467,350	106.40	99.70	101.60
Beets	15,890	18,950	15,760	167,350	214,010	168,570	18.60	17.30	18.90
Cabbage	12,450	11,580	9,590	199,940	197,260	148,980	13.60	13.00	15.10
Corn, sweet 2/	422,370	392,320	348,540	1,565,720	1,679,140	1,458,700	19.30	20.00	20.50
Cucumbers	105,210	110,170	110,600	375,790	470,160	422,390	53.63	56.00	66.20
Peas, green 1/	375,940	422,170	414,510	488,310	516,560	482,060	86.70	85.40	96.50
Spinach	30,020	27,210	25,930	136,000	155,790	148,690	37.30	37.40	38.80
Tomatoes	310,120	248,060	267,780	4,297,620	4,070,640	4,545,810	26.80	26.70	30.30
Total	1,642,620	1,604,680	1,594,680	7,867,500	7,997,930	8,046,090			

1/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis.

2/ Corn in the husk.

Annual Summary, Vegetables--Processing, SRS, USDA, December 18, 1964.

Table 10.--Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to January 1, stocks January 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to January 1	Stocks January 1	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>
Asparagus						
1961-62	1.5	8.4	9.9	6.9	3.0	8.3
1962-63	1.6	9.1	10.7	7.7	3.0	9.0
1963-64	1.7	9.3	11.0	7.0	4.0	8.5
1964-65	2.5	8.2	10.7	7.4	3.3	N.A.
Beans, lima						
1961-62	.6	4.2	4.8	1/.9	2/3.9	3.6
1962-63	1.2	3.6	4.8	1/1.3	2/3.5	3.6
1963-64	1.2	3.1	4.3	1/1.0	2/3.3	3.6
1964-65	.7	2.2	2.9	1/.9	2/2.0	N.A.
Beans, snap						
1961-62	4.6	40.2	44.8	18.4	23.6	36.6
1962-63	7.5	36.9	44.4	19.2	23.1	37.5
1963-64	6.6	37.7	44.3	18.6	23.9	37.7
1964-65	6.2	3/35.4	3/41.6	20.0	21.4	N.A.
Corn, sweet						
1961-62	2.1	46.2	48.3	19.2	29.1	42.2
1962-63	6.1	45.7	51.8	19.3	32.5	43.6
1963-64	8.2	44.2	52.4	19.0	33.4	44.4
1964-65	8.0	37.6	45.6	19.1	26.5	N.A.
Peas, green						
1961-62	3.1	32.4	35.5	20.1	15.4	32.4
1962-63	3.1	33.7	36.8	19.8	17.0	33.5
1963-64	3.3	33.6	36.9	18.5	18.4	32.2
1964-65	4.7	30.0	34.7	18.6	16.1	N.A.
Tomatoes						
1961-62	5.3	34.0	39.3	21.4	17.9	33.6
1962-63	5.7	35.5	41.2	19.8	21.4	34.4
1963-64	6.8	33.0	39.8	20.3	19.5	33.0
1964-65	6.8	36.4	43.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tomato juice						
1961-62	10.3	38.5	48.8	20.8	28.0	41.8
1962-63	7.0	49.0	56.0	19.5	36.5	43.4
1963-64	12.6	42.1	54.7	23.3	31.4	44.7
1964-65	10.0	43.1	53.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tomato catsup						
1961-62	6.7	28.3	35.0	14.2	20.8	27.9
1962-63	7.1	36.9	44.0	14.9	29.1	30.5
1963-64	13.5	28.6	42.1	15.5	26.6	31.2
1964-65	10.9	32.6	43.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Chili sauce						
1961-62	.4	1.3	1.7	.7	1.0	1.4
1962-63	.3	1.7	2.0	.7	1.3	1.4
1963-64	.6	1.2	1.8	.6	1.2	1.3
1964-65	.5	1.4	1.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

n.a.-not available

1/ Shipments to November.

2/ November 1 stocks.

3/ Does not include late fall pack in Florida and Texas.

National Canners Association.

Table 11.--Frozen vegetables: Cold storage holdings, December 31, 1964, with comparisons

Commodity	1963						1964					
	December		1963						1964			
	average	Dec. 31	1,000	1,000	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1958-62		pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asparagus		19,172	16,750	24,245	22,294	20,085	17,264	14,724				
Beans, lima:												
Fordhook		2/	57,060	29,189	54,534	56,777	49,894	44,822				
Baby		2/	64,279	31,026	53,826	61,453	57,132	51,381				
Total		113,297	121,339	60,215	108,360	118,230	107,026	96,203				
Beans, snap:												
Regular cut		2/	87,984	107,868	123,072	118,025	106,227	94,302				
French style		2/	38,304	48,325	53,479	48,757	45,819	40,663				
Total		115,925	126,288	156,193	176,551	166,782	152,046	134,965				
Broccoli		48,163	62,598	44,046	48,643	58,862	61,994	61,132				
Brussels sprouts		28,420	32,353	10,903	16,364	28,147	35,090	35,522				
Carrots		3/	58,027	21,114	18,435	41,384	48,860	41,844				
Cauliflower		25,271	25,692	13,825	14,435	21,864	28,838	28,265				
Corn, sweet		110,595	148,035	79,578	145,195	168,990	151,807	135,073				
Mixed vegetables		23,423	26,238	22,247	18,311	20,787	24,819	26,223				
Peas, green		199,498	215,445	316,478	306,050	269,865	231,387	199,731				
Peas and carrots, mixed		15,940	18,593	10,810	10,698	11,768	14,759	14,267				
Potatoes, french fried		134,221	221,102	112,729	122,759	153,231	193,938	224,684				
Spinach		45,473	52,018	70,638	65,009	68,529	60,852	54,852				
All other frozen vegetables		157,700	157,997	142,643	140,923	150,963	158,975	149,256				
Total		1,037,098	1,282,475	1,085,664	1,214,027	1,299,487	1,287,655	1,216,741				

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Stocks not reported separately prior to February 1, 1960. 3/ Not available.  
Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.



Table 12.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and 1964

Seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62		1/	1958-62		1/	1958-62		1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	25.4	20.3	18.3	170.8	190.4	201.7	4,273	3,866	3,691
Spring									
Early	27.0	28.4	27.0	144.1	180.8	154.9	3,881	5,134	4,183
Late	129.7	113.4	96.2	189.9	210.3	210.5	24,442	23,847	20,248
Summer									
Early	97.6	87.0	81.2	144.0	145.1	141.5	14,039	12,622	11,492
Late	152.8	141.8	145.0	199.0	203.9	196.7	30,359	28,920	28,515
Fall									
8 Eastern	278.8	265.6	269.5	233.2	247.1	243.9	65,034	65,634	65,733
9 Central	316.6	314.5	288.0	141.7	141.0	128.9	44,811	44,334	37,116
9 Western	378.9	375.8	382.3	209.1	232.5	188.0	79,246	87,373	71,891
Total, fall	974.3	955.9	939.8	194.0	206.4	185.9	189,091	197,341	174,740
United States	1,406.8	1,346.8	1,307.5	189.0	201.8	185.8	266,086	271,730	242,869

1/ Preliminary.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual summary, December 18, 1964.

Table 13.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and 1964

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62		1/	1958-62		1/	1958-62		1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central									
Atlantic 2/	37.5	36.7	35.3	108	98	100	4,050	3,581	3,525
Lower									
Atlantic 3/	53.6	43.2	40.7	80	102	103	4,272	4,387	4,181
South									
Central 4/	122.1	105.4	95.1	65	64	70	7,895	6,798	6,677
North									
Central 5/	2.5	2.5	2.5	89	96	83	223	239	207
California	10.6	8.7	8.8	83	95	80	878	826	704
United States	225.9	196.5	182.4	76.9	80.6	83.8	17,291	15,831	15,294

1/ Preliminary.

2/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.

3/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

4/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, and beginning 1959 New Mexico.

5/ Missouri and Kansas.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual summary, December 18, 1964.

Table 14.--Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points, per hundredweight,  
U. S. No. 1 grade or better, indicated periods, 1964 and 1965

Shipping point and variety	1964			1965		
	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.
	4	11	18	2	9	16
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Maine						
Round whites	1.44	1.42	1.56	3.60	3.56	3.92
Connecticut						
Katahdin	2.04	2.08	2.16	4.02	4.02	4.10
Long Island, New York						
Round whites	2.16	2.16	2.32	4.24	4.24	4.28
New York, Upstate						
Katahdin	1.92	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.06	4.18
Michigan						
Round whites	1.92	1.92	1.94	4.40	4.40	4.48
Florida						
Reds	4.00	4.00	4.00	7.00	7.76	8.00
Colorado						
Reds, 2" and up	1.84	1.97	2.16	5.30	5.69	5.88
Idaho						
Russets 2" or 4 oz. min.	2.02	2.05	2.38	6.84	7.04	7.37
Oregon						
Russets	2.44	2.52	2.70	6.26	6.92	7.42

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices for the week ended on indicated date. Compiled from Market News Service reports.

Table 15.--Potatoes: U. S. average price received by farmers:  
Per hundredweight, indicated periods, 1963 and 1964

Item	1963			1964		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
U. S. farm price	1.41	1.42	1.42	2.38	2.67	3.40
Parity price	2.29	2.29	2.28	2.36	2.36	2.36
	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Price as percent of parity	62	62	62	101	113	144

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 16.—Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1963, 1964, and 1965

Item	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1963-64			1964-65		
			Nov. 16	Dec. 14	Jan. 18	Nov. 14	Dec. 12	Jan. 16
			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
F.o.b. shipping points								
Porto Rico, cured	S. W. Louisiana	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. crt.	--	4.37	4.38	4.78	4.75	4.75
Orange Jersey	South and Central New Jersey Points	U. S. No. 1 Bu. bskt.	--	3.20	--	--	3.72	3.75
Tuesday nearest mid-month								
			1963-64			1964-65		
			Nov. 12	Dec. 17	Jan. 14	Nov. 10	Dec. 15	Jan. 12
			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Terminal markets								
New York								
Porto Rico	North Carolina	Bu. bskt.	4.00	4.40	4.75	4.40	5.40	5.65
Chicago								
Porto Rico, cured	Louisiana	50 lb. crt.	--	5.15	5.05	--	5.50	5.25

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 17.--United States average prices received by farmers per hundredweight for important field crops, indicated periods, 1963 and 1964

Commodity	Average		1963	1964		
	Aug. 1909- July 1914	Jan. 1957- Dec. 1959	Dec. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Potatoes	1.14	1.71	1.42	2.38	2.67	3.40
Sweetpotatoes	1.60	4.30	4.69	4.16	4.66	5.81
Beans, dry edible	3.37	7.04	7.27	7.40	7.78	7.93
Peas, dry field	--	4.04	4.22	3.27	3.18	3.23



Table 18.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and 1964 1/

States and classes	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62			1958-62			1958-62		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
New York and Michigan	634	655	702	1,217	1,460	1,227	7,715	9,563	8,616
Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington	333	286	270	1,686	1,804	1,550	5,613	5,160	4,184
Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah	261	238	247	787	1,007	768	2,053	2,397	1,896
California									
Large lima	55	48	42	1,638	1,627	1,614	898	781	678
Baby lima	26	30	18	1,727	1,800	1,528	442	540	275
Other	174	159	156	1,307	1,365	1,293	2,267	2,171	2,017
Total California	254	237	216	1,421	1,473	1,375	3,606	3,492	2,970
United States	1,485	1,416	1,458	1,282	1,456	1,221	19,006	20,612	17,809

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual summary, December 18, 1964.

Table 19.--Beans, dry edible: Production in selected States, by major types, United States, 1964, and total by types 1963

Type	Mich- igan	Wyom- ing	Ne- braska	Wash- ington	Colo- rado	New York	Cali- fornia	Other	Total
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Pea, navy	6,435	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	6,465 7,609
Great Northern	--	521	223	936	--	4	--	27	1,711 2,253
Pinto	110	774	462	180	73	1,739	--	443	3,781 4,553
Red kidney	750	45	--	--	--	750	220	--	1,765 1,691
Small red	--	189	--	--	171	--	12	--	372 427
Large lima	--	--	--	--	--	--	678	--	678 781
Baby lima	--	--	--	--	--	--	275	--	275 540
Small white <sup>3/</sup>	--	8	--	--	33	--	475	--	516 608
Blackeye	--	--	--	--	--	--	787	--	787 770
Other	155	284	--	--	107	4	386	523	-- 1,459 1,380
U. S. total	7,450	1,821	685	1,116	384	1,747	1,166	470	17,809 20,612

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Utah.<sup>2/</sup> Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.<sup>3/</sup> Includes flat small white.

Crop Production annual summary, SRS, USDA, December 18, 1964.

Table 20.--Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production <sup>2/</sup>		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags	bags	bags
Minnesota	5	5	4	954	1,050	800	52	52	32
North Dakota	6	5	6	1,198	1,100	970	72	55	58
Idaho	108	113	113	1,224	1,650	1,570	1,332	1,864	1,774
Colorado	9	4	<sup>3/</sup>	976	1,080	<sup>3/</sup>	84	43	<sup>3/</sup>
Washington	165	178	171	1,292	1,440	1,600	2,163	2,563	2,736
Oregon	15	14	12	1,190	1,300	1,150	169	182	138
United States	308	319	306	1,249	1,492	1,548	3,881	4,759	4,738

<sup>1/</sup> Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.<sup>2/</sup> Bags of 100 pounds, clean basis.<sup>3/</sup> Estimates discontinued.

Crop Production annual summary, SRS, USDA, December 18, 1964.

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